

# Former Waterloo U. president to mediate dispute

scott merrifield

Dr. J.G. Hagey, ex-president of the University of Waterloo, will visit Laurentian Wednesday to investigate the possibilities for his assistance in a government - supported effort to resolve Laurentian's governmental crisis.

Hagey was asked to lend his assistance to Laurentian University Affairs Minister William Davis

following a series of meetings with delegations of the Laurentian Senate, Students' General Association and Board of Governors. The meetings began during the seven day recess in formal classes called by the Senate in September.

During that period the students presented a brief asking the government to promote a mediation process whereby outside people from the Ontario Academic community could be brought in to aid in solving problems which they said the university was un-

able to solve internally. However, they made it clear that a direct government - imposed solution would not be in Laurentian's best interest.

This plan was supported by the Senate, but the Board of Governors announced that it would not accept arbitration or mediation

modified its position in this regard.

A motion was passed at last Thursday's senate meeting welcoming Hagey's visit and offering him senate's complete assistance during his stay.

Hagey will stay from November 10 until the 13th during which he has requested meetings with the Senate, Board, Faculty Association and SGA. The meetings will explore the possibilities for mediation and Hagey's participation. Following his visit Hagey will announce whether or not he feels

able to be of help to the university.

At the senate meeting last Thursday, members of the Senate delegation who met with Davis at Queen's Park, October 27, reported that they had questioned the minister on the possibility of having an academic and a lay member involved in addition to Hagey whose background is predominantly administrative. Davis was reported to have stated that Hagey would be open to such suggestions during his preliminary visit.

## lambda

VOL. IX NO. 12 LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY, SUDBURY, ONT. THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1970.

## press for change

## Huntington U. to apply for new board and removal of senate

anne finn

Huntington University will apply to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario for the passage of a Bill amending the Huntington University Act in its 1971 session. If passed, the bill will provide for a reconstitution of the Huntington Board of Regents and the abolition of its Senate.

This action is the result of over two years of political manoeuvring at Huntington. In the fall of

1968, the Board of Regents decided to transfer the department of philosophy from Huntington to the Laurentian federation. The students and faculty, realizing that this would virtually kill Huntington's academic community held a mock funeral in protest of the Board's proposal. However the Board carried out its intentions and Huntington's philosophy department was closed down.

Following this, several members of Huntington's staff resigned. Dr. Newberry, the principal, was dis-

missed because of his stand against the Board's action.

During 1968 students and faculty were in a continual hassle with the Board. The Board refused to communicate with the university community and the community demanded greater participation in decision making. The situation came to a head when the Board appointed a new Principal and bursar without prior consultation with faculty. The students and faculty submitted separate briefs to the Board demanding a voice in the choice

of faculty and in monetary policies.

The Board rejected the briefs and without consultation with faculty and students set up the committee for Revision and Renewal (CRR). Huntington students responded with their own committee: Structure for Information Liason and Action to Strengthen Huntington.

In an effort to obtain communication with the Board they declared a moratorium on release of information or any parts of their

briefs. This produced the desired effect and they were united to Board meeting to take part in discussions. As a result of these discussions one student was admitted to the Board and students and faculty were included in the CRR.

Now two years later Huntington is applying to the Legislature Assembly to change the structure of the University governm-

The new Board will consist of members, twelve of which will be appointed by the United Church of Canada, six from the six northern presbyteries, one from the alumni (when it is formed), one

appointed by the board as representative of the Sudbury community, 3 students, and the President of Huntington (non-voting).

Advocates of the new Board say that it is based on the principle of representation and that it will allow Huntington to serve northern Ontario better because all six of the northern presbyteries will be represented.

At first glance this seems to be the one-tier form of government that Laurentian is working to obtain but on closer investigation it becomes evident that the words "reconstitution of the Board of Regents" actually mean a reshuffling of the Board of Regents.

What seems to be a great step in university reform is actually insignificant. The abolition of the Senate is meaningless because it

is simply the removal of an already ineffectual body (there are only two professors at Huntington). From a total of 23 voting members, twenty are from outside of the

## Six student senators to be elected

(staff)

Wednesday students will be electing six student senators and two non-voting student participants on the Board of Governors. When nominations closed on Tuesday eight applications had been received for senate positions, six of whom must be chosen. Three applications were received for positions on the board, of which two positions are open.

A campaign rally will be held in the Great Hall on Monday, during which applicants will meet with the student body and air their views. Afterwards question and answer periods will follow.

At press time, Lambda had interviewed several candidates for senate.

"I run because we need a change," said Graham Dalziel, a history student in his "makeup" year. "But I want to see this change acquired by legal means and that only. Senat is one of the few legal processes by which my fellow students can express themselves effectively. It is time for a change and the time for change is now."

Pat Osborne, a third-year honours English student expressed his desire to be informed about the administration. He said, "I want to know why I can't find a place to park my car and why the bookstore gets away with charging 30% more for the same books I can buy down-town. Why aren't there improvements FOR students and why not take a poll to find out what they want and don't want?"

Another candidate interviewed, Dan Dearing, a third-year Economics student simply replied that he would do the best that he could. "I hate conservatism, and endure liberalism and profess to be a socialist. Until now I've been very apathetic but I'd like to help. If I can overcome apathy so can you, so vote."

Geoff Lloyd, a third-year English student cited "important academic reform" as one of the major reasons why he decided to run for Senate. Geoff feels that everyone is aware of the importance (or unimportance) of Senate as the main academic body of the university.

Four other candidates, Peter Moore, Gerald Kelly, Steve Vick, and A.E. McDonald were unavailable for comment.

Of the three candidates for positions on the Board of Governors

Dave Dixon, and Barb Lloyd commented on their decisions to run. The third candidate is Stephen Rakoczy.

"We are entering a period," said Dixon, "when positive actions are necessary to achieve a stable functioning university government. Direct and responsible communication with the B. O. G. is a prime requirement. I believe that I can make a meaningful contribution."

Barb Lloyd had the following comment: "A woman should be on the Board of Governors."

Three other positions have been filled by acclamation. Elizabeth Chew, and A.E. McDonald will fill openings of the Presidential Advisory Committee (PAC) and Don Laframbose on the joint Senate-Board finance committee.

Elections will be held on Wednesday, and everyone is urged to vote.

## SGA now has 25-man council

richard w.

As a result of the Students General Association by-elections the SGA will now have 25 member Council. The former Council consisted of the executive plus two student representatives. Of the 19 newly elected student representatives, 17 were elected by acclamation.

An election was necessary for two positions. The position of representative of University of Sudbury (English section) was contested by Leonard J. Bugyra and Mike Slawny. The position of representative of Social Work was contested by Carolyn Harvey and

Bob Wotton. The results of these elections were not available at press time.

The positions of former Council members were not up for election. These include the executive: Victor Cormier, President; Roman Woloszczuk, English Vice-President; Pierre Label, French Vice-President; and Brad Weaver, Treasurer; as well as student representatives David Van Leeuwen (U. of S.) and Richard Woodley (U.C.).

A meeting of the expanded Council will be held in the near future. SGA Council meetings are open to the student body.

university community. With these odds the votes of the three students on the new board will count for very little.

"If what Huntington really wants is a new Board based on the principle of fair representation it should extend the number of voting students so that they will constitute a real, functioning for-

ce instead of a play to keep everyone satisfied. Huntington students seem only vaguely aware of the proposed change in government. If they really care about what's going to happen to them they should find out what's going on," said one student.

### inside

About responsible journalism

Excerpt from Pierre Vallières book

Convocation

PLUS: Inside the French section will be found

the Senate report on Standards and Procedures

5  
6  
9

# BRAIN DRAIN

**Q: Why aren't you working for Lambda?**

photos: Shadow



Elias Saari--Arts 1:  
"I love apathy."

Ann Conlan--Arts 1:  
"I didn't see any recruiting  
opportunities, no posters."



Mark Cornish--Arts 2:  
"Well, I might write an ar-  
ticle or two later on."

Les Rinta--Arts 2:  
"Because I'm too busy this  
year. I don't have any time."

Vic Cormier--??:  
"Ha Ha Ha...Omgod-what  
a question!"



do it do it do it .....

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6

Speech club meeting in P-10 at 4.30

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8

Film Society--Blue Angel

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9

Political Science meeting  
C-114 at 12.30 to elect new executive

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14

THORNELOE COLLEGE DINNER AND DANCE  
GREAT HALL - 6:30 p.m.  
guest speaker - Bruce Mickelburgh  
- Editor of "Monday Morning"  
- Talk on 1) ACTIVE EDUCATION  
2) ACTIVE DEMOCRACY

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Nonguh is an Ojibway word, and it means "now". Very little has happened in a constructive way to the Indian people up until NOW, but a great deal is about to happen. This column professes to be nothing more than a report and comment on what is happening "Nonguh".

In a recent Kenora case, two Indian women were given male sentences for having broken some \$3000 worth of windows on the White Dog Reserve. According to a legal opinion, this is more likely a "mistake" on the part of the judge who handed down these sentences and that redress is simply a matter of filing new committal papers as soon as possible. The Union of Ontario Indians (U. of O.I.) and its opposite numbers in the provinces all over Canada is not quite so sure.

Andrew Rickard, the Executive Director of the U. of O.I., explained that the union has been documenting cases in which irregularities of justice have been perpetrated by the O.P.P. against Indian people especially in the northern areas of Ontario.

According to Ray Nissen, Assistant District Supervisor of the Sudbury District Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the O.P.P. technically has no powers of arrest on Indian reserve lands because these lands are Crown lands, or administered from a federal rather than a provincial level.

"Usually, though, the band makes a request for the O.P.P. to patrol the area at certain times", he said, possibly when the RCMP is not available. In practice, then, the OPP has full powers when requested by the band to use them on the reserve.

Andy Rickard offers no argument, but comments that investigation of the OPP by senior OPP officers is quite useless in obtaining satisfactory information on what actually happens in alleged cases of mistreatment. It is in fact laughable. According to the Union, the Indian people themselves should, with the aid of non-Indian people, investigate these cases separate from the OPP, which is involved technically as defendant in these investigations. They should also have access to their legal rights, access to interpreters where necessary, and pre-sentence reports supplied to the prosecuting attorneys and judges in court cases.

In Kenora, for example, the women tried "were not informed of their legal rights by the prosecuting attorney", Rickard said, and it is here that justice was not done.

Other demands presented to the Attorney General of Ontario include the appointment of Indians as judges, probation officers, social workers, prison workers and policemen in areas where large concentrations of Indian people exist, and a board of inquiry made up of an equal concentration of Indians and non-Indians to investigate justice as administered to the Indian People of Ontario.

When these demands were presented to Mr. Wishart, he promised to look into them, a promise which the Union found particularly vague and unsatisfactory. Andy saw it as typically political, and is not optimistic that the demands will receive their due attention.

And the ball keeps rolling.

There is no legal aid system for Indian people in Ontario, short of the efforts of groups like the U. of O.I., and the average reserve income is somewhere near poverty level.

There is no provision for interpreters with an ethnic group whose second language is English, especially considering our verbose legal procedures.

There has been no investigation of justice with regard to the Indian people in Ontario short of small-scale investigations within the police structure by police themselves.

The ball might well hit the wall in the very near future...nonguh?

"We succeeded," says Andy Rickard.

He was commenting on the women having won an appeal of their sentences in the Kenora Case, as a result of arrangements made by Union lawyer D. W. Karswick.

Had this case not been brought to public attention, it is quite probable that somewhere in the cells of the Vautier Correctional Institute would be two people, Indian people by no accident, who have no business being there.

In the meantime, the Union is still pressing for an inquiry in Ontario, and for preventing Justice Fregeau from hearing any more cases involving Indian people.

Nichln.

## American to be extradited under WMA

TORONTO - Despite reassurances from Prime Minister Trudeau, police are using the War Measures Act to deport American seeking political asylum in Canada.

George Harrington, an American citizen living in Toronto, was arrested by police here Wednesday under the act and was told he would be extradited to the United States, where he would face charges resulting out of last May's protest against the American invasion of Cambodia at Kent State University.

Harrington was living at Kent State as a "non-student" when four students were murdered there by national guardsmen.

He fled to Canada last month after receiving a subpoena from state authorities.

"And ever since, Canadian and American police have been following me from Vancouver to Toronto," Harrington said.

The Toronto police picked Harrington up at a boutique in Yorkville Village and arrested him on a false charge of assault and battery. The charge - an excuse to get Harrington down to the station - was dropped as soon as he arrived.

"When I asked what I was being charged with, a cop told me that under the War Measures Act he didn't have to tell me anything," Harrington said.

"The cop then said, 'We don't like Americans.'"

Harrington said when he asked to call his attorney, the policeman replied: "You call your attorney and I'll kick your balls right up your throat."

"I looked at him," said Harrington, "and he was ready to do it."

Police released Harrington and told him he would be extradited as soon as possible.

"But since then, I've been followed everywhere I've gone. My sister-in-law has also been watched. And there's been a cop car outside of my apartment all of the time."

Police broke into and ransacked the apartment of Harrington's girlfriend, Carol Grafton.

They told neighbors they were looking for a member of the FLQ. On the advice of his lawyer and friends and parents in the United States, Harrington flew out of Toronto Wednesday night to return to Ohio before he could be extradited.

"The police will be waiting for

me at Cleveland Hopkins Airport," he said. "They'll know because all my friends' phones are tapped in the US."

"If I stayed here, they'd try to throw me in jail for being with the FLQ, and I'm not going to be able to prove my innocence, I would have to sit in jail here, and then again down in the states. I might as well just eliminate one stage."

"My main objective is to get political asylum in Canada, but that's impossible now."

Harrington is charged back in Ohio on nine counts: First degree riot, outside agitation, intention to incite riot, inciting a riot, arson, obstruction of justice, assaulting a police officer, assaulting a fireman, and illegal flight to avoid prosecution.

Eleven students are already in jail on charges arising from the protests at Kent State University, and 14 more are being sought.

Although a federal grand jury, a pretrial commission and the FBI have found the Guardsman responsible for the deaths of the students shot during the demonstration, the state authorities have found the same men innocent. The state authorities are charging students and professors instead.

## Teachers dismissed in BC by War Measures Act

VANCOUVER (CUP) - Despite assurances from the federal Trudeau government that the War Measures Act is not in effect in Canada, Premier Wacky Bennett of British Columbia doesn't agree.

The B.C. government now has the power to immediately dismiss without hearings teachers from schools and universities if the teachers in any way advocate the policies of the FLQ or the overthrow of democratically elected governments by violent means.

The edict is worded so loosely that any individual teacher supporting such demands as public ownership could be summarily dismissed, as many of the policies outlined in the FLQ Manifesto are shared by other political parties including not only the Parti Quebecois, but the NDP and the Liberal party.

(We must assume of course that Social Credit supports none of the policies outlined in the FLQ Manifesto such as eradication of poverty, slums and unemployment.)

Since the measure was implemented through an order-in-council by the Bennett government, two teachers have been dismissed - a high school teacher in Dawson Creek who suggested to his class that both sides should be examined before the students sent a telegram of support to Trudeau, and a philosophy professor at the University of Victoria who openly supported the FLQ.

The B.C. move prompted the Canadian Association of University Teachers to say the move "places the teachers of that province in a position so vulnerable to abuse it is shocking."

Alwyn Berland, executive secretary of CAUT, said in a press release:

"This act negates the civil rights of the teachers and sets them apart as a marked group entitled to less justice under the law. As well it removes safeguards over academic freedom."

Berland also said he has personally requested Premier Bennett to rescind the government action immediately.

The B.C. School Trustees' Association has promised to "rigidly enforce" the edict, but said it is confident the ruling will not be abused.

The move could legally be interpreted as endangering the jobs of any teachers who support the struggles of the Vietnamese, the American blacks, or any other forces which advocate the overthrow of any democratically elected governments.

In Toronto, the Board of Education will consider a motion calling for the immediate dismissal of any teacher or other employee who advocates the policies of the FLQ.

"There is no place in our system for anyone who advocates or condones revolution in Canada," Trustee Herbert Barnes said. "It is imperative this motion pass the board at its next meeting."

In Quebec many teachers have been dismissed from their positions for discussions about the recent events there and in Canada.

## Director of Physical Plant and Planning explains delays

maureen memahon

J.R. Harrison, Director of Physical Plant and Planning recently issued a memo to all departments in an attempt to explain the reasons for the problems encountered in the Science II building. This came as a response to complaints by faculty members, concerning the problems of teaching in the building.

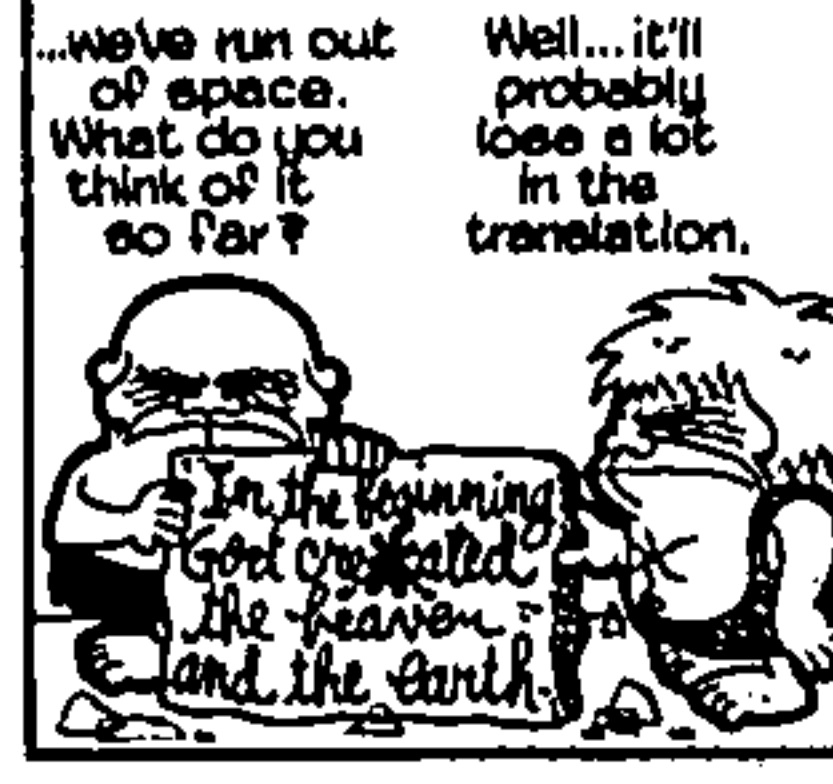
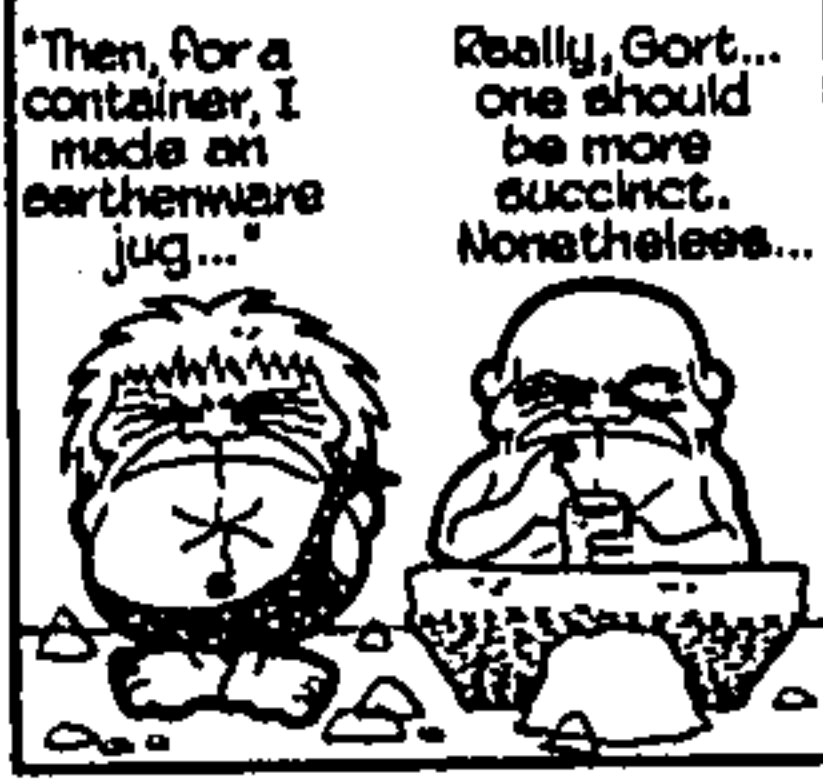
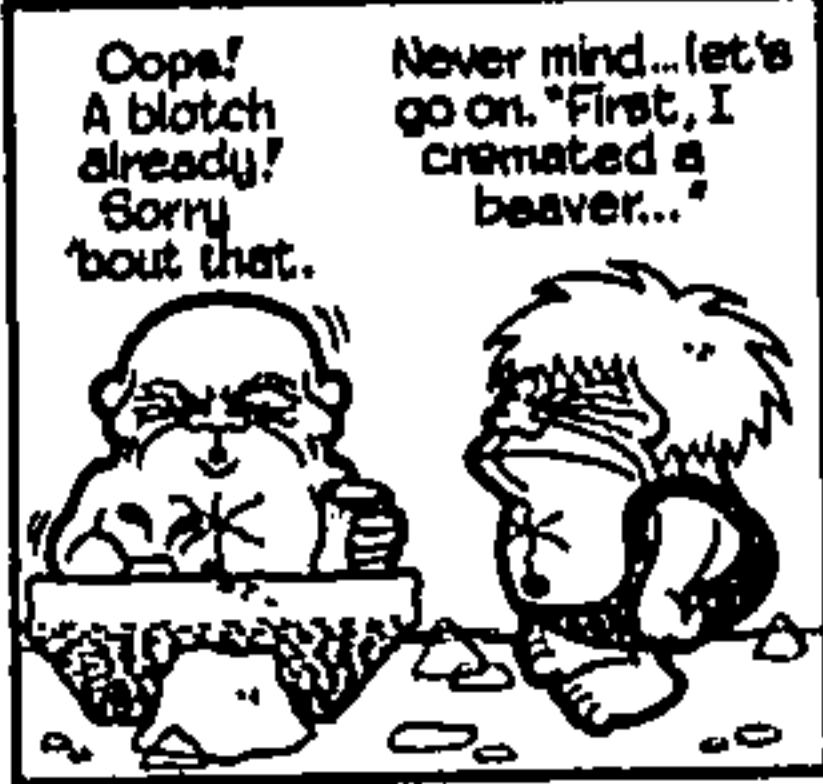
Harrison divided his explanation into four main areas: the massive increase in total building space during the past year; lack of facilities and equipment to accommodate current academic and administrative moves; a major cutback in capital funds (\$787,000 to \$404,000) necessitating drastic curtailments in all programmes; and an overall lack of manpower to complete most of the unfinished work.

As a result of the latter problem, a very small crew has

been working long hours under adverse conditions, which include constantly being moved out of their own shop and office spaces to allow for academic moves.

A faulty air-conditioning system, which is especially noticeable to frequenters of the new Science II library and cafeteria is another problem to be contended with. There is no immediate solution to this problem. Honeywell, the company responsible for the defect, has no teams available for repairs.

It should be noted that the completion date for the building was approximately two years ago; the delay being caused by such problems as strikes and other problems with contractors. However, it is hoped that, with the extra effort now being exerted towards the elimination of these difficulties, the final completion date will be realized in the very near future.





## Comment on tv in Canada

by beach

Despite being served by only one television out-let (two if one counts the Sudbury satellite of the Sturgeon Falls Radio Canada relay) Sudburians had the dubious distinction of having two "controversial" shows cancelled by the networks last week.

Tuesday night we suffered through Tuesday Night and a British production describing avalanches, when we were supposed to be given an hour long documentary on the life of Lenin. True it was interesting, however nothing to rival the anticipated one. But we did learn how to make home-made bombs. The Lenin story was replacing a documentary called the "Hollywood Ten" which was about a group of "show-biz" people who were blacklisted during the McCarthy witch-hunts of the fifties. The Lenin story was preempted earlier by one of the CBC's special news reports during the height of the Quebec kidnapping crises. Why the Hollywood Ten didn't re-replace Lenin is a mystery. The show was obviously ready to air--it had been advertised earlier in the month. (Perhaps the CBC is so frightened of insurrection, or even the mention of it, that its news casts will be cancelled too.) And on Friday night, the first of a two part episode of the Ironside series was replaced by another of the same good guys vs. bad guys phenomenon.

The CBC said it was afraid that due to the present circumstances in the country, a story on a revolutionary of the communist world was not proper--or something to that effect. The decision has made many wonder whether or not the CBC is in fact a body separate from the federal government. The question being asked in many circles is if just one question being asked in parliament can raise such a ruckus, what would a whole-hearted public out-cry do to the corporation?

It has been suggested that the federal government exerted some behind-the-scenes pressure on the management, but that is neither here nor there, as the WMA or the new Public Order Temporary Measures Act takes care of that.

The Ironside case is quite different. The CTV (remember them?--they're the other guys) stopped the show in what seems to be a case of self-censorship according to Patrick Scott of the Toronto Star. Of course the fact that the U.S. network carried the show, and by way of cable tv, make its way into thousands of Canadian homes seemed to make no difference to Murray Chercover, CTV president. He stuck to his personal decision to can the episode after screening it and for the present, anyway, most Canadians will not see the episodes.

The reason why that is, is probably one that will surprise most people. But perhaps a bit of background on the story would be in order just so Canadians (guess who we are?) will know how the various media minds work, and can draw their own conclusions.

The story, written by Sandy Stern, a Canadian who used to grind out stuff for the CBC, was filmed in Montreal last spring. It starred a Canadian, Raymond Burr, in the title role (how about all that Canadian content going to waste. It filled three of the CRTC's requirements when only one was needed for it to qualify as Canadian content. But again that is neither here nor there.)

Chief Robert Ironside went to Montreal to attend a large police conference, a conference of criminologists to be exact, and a mail box explosion killed a delegate - an important one of course. This is the main plot and it is obvious why Chercover decided not to run the show. Besides not being in good taste, a close examination of the show reveals how the FLQ was used.

Viewers were reminded during the show, more than once that the FLQ--"a misguided terrorist movement"--is not the same group as legitimate separatists, described as "mostly middle-class French Canadians who want no part of violence."

By the end of the episode, the Chief has deduced that the murder was not the work of the FLQ but of some more ordinary criminal group! (The Mafia?) This deduction minimizes the true stature of the FLQ and for this reason alone the episode is not deserving of merit, since the FLQ is presented as a bunch of bad guys or good bad guys. (They are almost jokingly referred to).

This story is now obviously out of date and its presentation now, although just a quirk of fate in the programming schedule, is just another example of American exploitation of an incident for the quick buck.

Murray Chercover's personal decision, if it is indeed a personal one, clearly shows the CTV network's clear-headedness as compared to the CBC's push-the-panic-button approach, at a time when pushing the panic button is the worst thing that could happen in this country.

1984 -- here we come?

## FEIFFER

WHEN FASCISM COMES ARE YOU GOING TO STAY OR LEAVE THE COUNTRY?



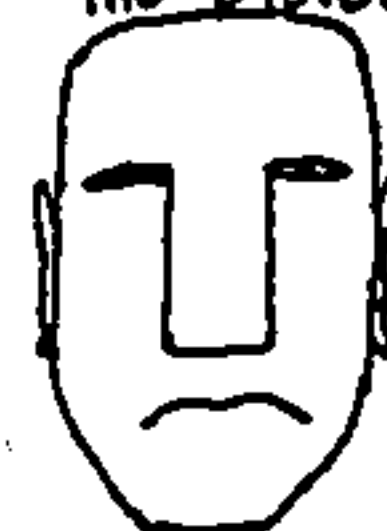
FIRST I'D WANT TO SEE WHAT EVERYBODY ELSE DOES.



I THINK IT MIGHT BE MORE USEFUL TO FIGHT IT FROM WITHIN THE SYSTEM.



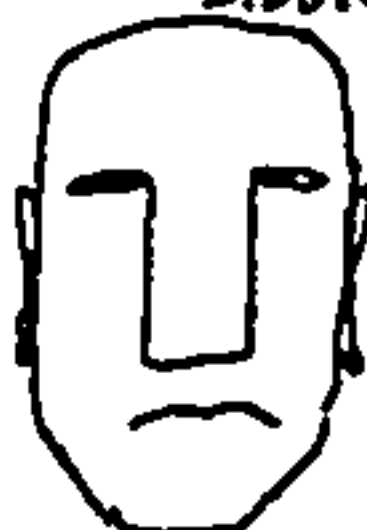
I DON'T KNOW IF THEY ALLOW YOU TO FIGHT FASCISM FROM WITHIN THE SYSTEM.



A LOT DEPENDS ON WHETHER IT COMES UNDER THE REPUBLICANS OR THE DEMOCRATS.



DEMOCRATIC FASCISM WOULD BE MORE LIBERAL.



MAYBE IT'S BETTER TO HAVE IT RIGHT WING.



YOU MEAN SO PEOPLE WILL KNOW THAT IT'S FASCISM?



IN EITHER CASE IT'S BOUND TO BE REPRESSIVE.



IF THERE'S A MANDATE FOR REPRESSION, WHAT CAN YOU DO?



REPRESS.



THAT'S DEMOCRACY.



## Letter to the editor

planning committee  
chairman questions  
lambda's facts

The September 20th issue of Lambda carried an article entitled "New language lab in use". Evidence presented to the Building and Development Planning Committee indicates that the article is substantially incorrect and not based on facts. It was therefore agreed at the October 22nd meeting of the Committee to bring this to the attention of Editor along with an invitation to Lambda, the students and the faculty to bring to the attention of the Committee the pertinent facts about this or any similar matter in order to permit action to be taken as required.

Yours very truly,  
T.L. Hennessy  
Chairman, Building & Development  
Planning Committee

ED. NOTE: Suppose you tell us what the "facts" are, Mr. Hennessy.

lambdas

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY, SUDBURY, ONTARIO.

MEMBER OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

Lambda is the official English language student newspaper of Laurentian University. It is published weekly by Lambda Publications, an independent association of the students of Laurentian University. All opinions expressed are those of the editorial staff unless otherwise stated. Letters to the editor cannot be printed unless signed. If desired, a pen-name may be used for publication. Lambda office is room L-222 in the R. D. Parker Building, phone 673-8613 or 675-1151 Ext. 267.

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The editorial staff also wishes to thank the following people. Without their help LAMBDA would not be able to publish.

This week they are: Bob Steklasa, Gerry Pawson, Richard Woodley, Suesan Alves, Maureen McMahon, Shannon McMullen, Margaret Boyle, Charlie Banting, Anne Finn, Ray Corbett, Shadow and a host of others.  
(Including the ominous Freak.)

This week Noel did most of the work, according to Noel, but according to Wiggles, Wiggles did most of the work. They compromised and decided they both did most of the work.

Keep those cards and letters coming in, Mr. Hennessy. We just love to get letters.  
CHOW.

**lambda staff**  
**meeting**  
**thurs. 2:30**



# ...About People n' Things

## Where are those of stature in this 'Women's Lib' deal?

One of the more nauseous, as well as one of the more interesting, scenes in today's world, which is becoming more and more tense with other serious situations, is the resurrected women's theme of liberation.

Let's consider the leaders in this current revolt. Notable, wouldn't you agree, is the lack of women of world leadership stature? As an example of this, what is the position say of Mrs. Gandhi, Mrs. Vanier, Betty Furness, Mrs. Golda Meir, Judy LaMarsh, Mrs. Egmont Frankel, Mrs. Henry Krug, Mary Wells, Madame Bandaronaike and others of their stature? They are conspicuous by their absence. Why are they absent? Simply, we believe, because they are too busy!

If truly talented people, who have the energy, aggressiveness, shrewdness, drive, competitiveness and emotional stability, disassociate themselves, then who are the people who are beating the drum for women?

It rather suggests that this new revolt is led by "losers" who are actually frustrated by rejection of their talents, and who are trying to make a name for themselves actually supporting a cause which most intelligent women will reject!

You'll agree with us, surely, that there are many bright, if not brilliant women around the world, including right here in Canada, who desire recognition and the re-

Let's be analytical for a moment. Let's suggest a study might be undertaken of the resumes of 100 women who feel they are well equipped and then compare them to 100 resumes of men who feel that they are well equipped to take on an executive task in any field... where both sexes can be considered knowledgeable.

Let's each draw our own conclusion. There are absolutely unlimited opportunities for women in such fields as advertising, research, news

wards of equality with men. Most of these women, in competition with men, do very well... because their mental abilities, not their "feminine charms" allow them to succeed.

Let's, for the sake of argument, ask ourselves how many young women who want equality and recognition really are innovative, who will work overtime to achieve an objective, who make a positive contribution on a continuing basis. How many are there?

We know plenty of secretaries, right here in this city, who would love to take on additional responsibilities. Yes, but how many can earn them through their current job efforts? It takes much more than just doing a job from nine to five... intertwined with social discussion, coffee and toiletry breaks, telephone calls home or to the boyfriend!

Already the wails of "but we're never given a chance" can be heard echoing around the community.

To be objective, let's take a close look at education prior to the odious task of working for a living. Most girls complete high school and that's the end of the line. Nowadays a good many go on to university... but to what? To a general course, which trains them for absolutely nothing... makes them pseudo-intellectuals... provides them with a fund of matrimonial talent.

writing, production, teaching, entertainment, editorial, public relations, executive sales, office management, accountancy, law, medicine, dentistry, retailing, politics, personnel worker and so on.

The normal or ordinary feminine positions of clerks, retail sales, secretaries, waitresses and such - like are ignored, simply because they are considered female.

Women have accepted many of these jobs because their ability level stops at wherever they themselves stop... in ambition!

to the job. If she can't provide these basic qualities, then ma'am, equality will never, never come!

So as far as the so-called women's liberation is concerned, women who are honest must agree that there should be equality where it is earned, through possession of those qualities we have already mentioned. But equality is impossible to the untrained, whether they are male or female.

We'd suggest to the women of the "lib" movement to go home and do their homework. They should ask themselves why women of real ability don't seem to associate themselves with their movement. Is it because women of ability don't want to be associated with mediocrity? We wonder.

*Betty Meakes*

# ...about responsible journalism

ED. NOTE: At first glance, this page simply appears to have two separate articles on the controversy of women's liberation. However, if you look more closely, you will see that both articles are practically identical.

The column on the left is a photo-copy of a column which appeared in last Friday's SUDBURY STAR, above the signature of Betty Meakes; it is an almost verbatim "copy" of the article which appears on the right.

"Skinner on...Women" was written by Hank Skinner, president of the marketing-communications consulting firm, Skinner, Thomas and Associates, Ltd., Toronto. The article appeared in the October issue of BROADCASTER, which was in circulation in the broadcasting field approximately three weeks ago.

In the field of journalism, ethics dictates that one gives credit to the original author when reprinting any article.

Need we say more...about responsible journalism?

(The two articles are not printed in their entirety, due to lack of space. The main body of each, however, is represented word-for-word as appeared in each publication.)

Skinner on...

## Women

One of the more interesting scenes in a world which is becoming more and more tense is the resurrected women's theme of liberation. But one must really consider the leaders of this revolt. Notable is the lack of women of world leadership stature. As an example of this, what is the position of Mrs. Golda Meir, Mary Wells, Mrs. Joseph Kennedy, Mrs. Gandhi, Mrs. Vanier, Judy LaMarsh, Madame Bandaronaike, Betty Furness, and others of their stature? They are conspicuous by their absence. Why are they absent? Simply because they are too busy!

If truly talented people, who have had the energy, aggressiveness, shrewdness, drive, competitiveness and emotional stability, disassociate themselves, then who are the people who are beating the drum for women? It rather suggests that this new revolt is led by losers who are frustrated by rejection of their talents and who are trying to make a name for themselves supporting a cause which most intelligent women will reject!

There are many bright, if not brilliant, women around the world. They desire recognition and the rewards of equality with men. And most of these women, in competition with men, do very well — because their mental abilities, not their feminine charms, have allowed them to succeed.

For the sake of argument, ask yourself how many young women, who want equality and recognition, really are innovative, who work overtime to achieve an objective, who make a positive contribution on a continuing basis. How many are there? Many secretaries would love to take on additional responsibilities, but how many can earn them, through their current job efforts? It takes more than just doing the job from nine to five, intertwined with social discussions and coffee and toiletry breaks.

Already the wails of "but we're never given a chance" can be heard. To be objective, let us take a look at education prior to the odious task of working for a living. Most girls complete high school, and that is the end of the line. Some go on to University, but to what? To a general course which trains them for nothing, makes them pseudo-intellectuals, and provides them with a fund of matrimonial talent.

To be analytical, a study might be undertaken of the resumes of 100 women who feel they are well equipped, and compare them to 100 resumes of men who feel that they are well equipped to take on an executive task in any field where both sexes can be considered knowledgeable. As a consultant, I am sure that I can forecast the results, but let each draw his own conclusion.

There are unlimited opportunities for women in such fields as research, teaching, advertising, television production, entertainment, editorial, public relations, executive sales, office management, accountancy, law, medicine, dentistry, retailing, politics, personnel work, etc., etc. The normal feminine positions of secretaries, clerks, retail sales, waitresses, etc. are ignored, simply because they are considered female. Women have accepted many of these because their ability level stops at wherever they stop in ambition.

Ask most women the question, "Would you, if given the option, change your sex to male?" — and the answer will be a definite "No!" Women like being women, and having those things associated with the feminine mystique. A woman wants to be a woman first and foremost, and this so-called equality secondarily.

In observation over the years, many women in business try to cover inadequacies with feminism. Men quickly recognize this fault, and for that woman it is the beginning of the end. And for two reasons.

First, her real level of ability has been exposed, and second, she has resorted to employing a feminine approach. A man wants a woman to be a woman, not a man. He will respect her if she is logical, mature, emotionally stable and if she has the ability to do the job. If she can't provide these basic qualities, then equality will never come.

So, to women's liberation, one must agree that there should be equality where it is earned through the possession of those qualities already mentioned. But equality is impossible to the untrained, whether they be male or female.

My suggestion to the ladies of the liberation movement is to go home and do their homework. They should ask themselves why women of real ability do not seem to associate themselves with their movement. Is it because women of ability do not want to be associated with mediocrity?



# Childhood memories of an FLQ supporter...

an excerpt from Pierre Vallières's  
"White Niggers of America"

(EDITOR'S NOTE: One of the first people to be arrested under special war-time powers was Pierre Vallières, an intellectual leader of the 1966 FLQ and author of *Nègres Blancs d'Amérique*--White Niggers of America.

As a result of his involvement with the FLQ Vallières spent three and a half years in jail without bail, awaiting trial. While in prison, he wrote the largely autobiographical *Nègres Blancs*, in which he describes the Quebec society in which he grew up and outlines the alternatives for which he is working.

Since his release on bail in May, he has worked towards building a broadly-based socialist movement in Quebec.

Hours before his re-arrest, Vallières spoke at a student rally to support the FLQ. He called for all Quebecois to come together and fight for the liberation of their nation. But he warned that provocation of the army and police at this point would be suicide and he implored the students to play it cool. Although his call to action received prominent publicity his latter remarks were largely ignored in the English press in Canada.

Vallières was born in 1938 in the squalid east end slums of Montreal, the son of a worker in the CPR's Angus Shops. When he was seven the family tried to escape the slums by moving to Longueuil-Annexe (later Ville Jacques-Cartier) a new community on the south shore of the St. Lawrence. But, as Vallières describes in the following excerpt from *Nègres Blancs*, Longueuil-Annexe was no paradise either. )

(Monthly Review Press owns, and has owned for three years, the rights to the English translation. They say the reason for tardiness in the appearance of publication is that the book is "complicated", making for slow work by the translator. In any case they say the book should be out by January 1971 at the latest.)

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"The shack was made of wood covered with 'papier briqué', a kind of tarpaper designed to look like brick. In the centre front was a little white porch. Inside, only three rooms: in the middle a kitchen, which also served as dining room, living room, bath room etc.; to the left, a large bedroom which my parents shared with Raymond (who was not yet walking); lastly, to the right, a tiny room with a double-decker bed and a chest of drawers: this was the room of the 'two eldest,' Andre and me. The rooms were separated by walls of 'donnacona' a kind of hard, thick cardboard which could be bought quite cheaply from any dealer in building materials. Manufactured by Domtar in the Portneuf region (I think), 'donnacona' was easy to cut up, install and paint, and it was usually sold in panels four feet by eight. Many of the shacks that went up in Ville Jacques-Cartier in the years following our arrival were built entirely out of two-by-fours and broad panels of this economical cardboard, which was then covered with tarpaper. It was not exactly warm in the winter, but it didn't cost much, and with this miraculous material you could build a little house in two days!

Our shack seemed almost luxurious compared to most of the hovels in Longueuil-Annexe, which were covered with black tarpaper and looked like sinister old shanties abandoned in a swamp. On rainy days especially, Longueuil-Annexe looked like a burnt-out shantytown. The only trouble with this shantytown was that it was inhabited, to adopt the phrase of the Quebecois poet Roland Giguère.

As can be seen, paper played an important role in the construction of the houses, which were also called 'shit-houses'. 'Papier briqué', tarpaper, 'donnacona'--from the surplus wood and paper they did not export back home, the Americans made cheap building materials to be sold to the cheap labour of Quebec to make them masters in their own house!

Unlike most of the houses, our shack was located not at the back of the lot but in front. There was a little hay growing around, which we were going to try to make into a lawn! To the right, between the street and the house, there was a cement well where you pumped water by hand. My father was supposed to install an electric pump soon, and he was already thinking about building on another room. He was forever making plans, while my mother scrubbed the floors and my brother and I went looking for Indians in the woods across the way.

While my father was expanding the house, to make it more liveable, my mother hardly dared invite 'the relatives' to visit us. She was so ashamed of 'the surroundings' as she said. In spite of the misery that encircled and penetrated his domain my father was happy to have something to build... even if it was only an extension to this jerry-built shack. But my mother dreaded letting others -- city people -- see our poverty. It was as if our entire existence was nothing but a daily obscenity. We had to hide THAT from the people of the big city...

But the people of the big city and the rest of the province soon learned

the truth from the newspaper headlines in capital letters reading: "THE WHOLE TRUTH ABOUT VILLE JACQUES-CARTIER" -- "BABIES DYING OF COLD IN COTEAU-ROUGE" -- "CITY OF SHEET-METAL" -- etc.

We would read these reports with rage in our hearts. What were we GUILTY of? Of having wanted freedom? We had never had it. Painfully we were trying to achieve it. Why did these newspapers talk about us as if we were barbarians spewed out by Montreal, like bile spewed out by an unhealthy liver?

For some newspapers, which I need not name, we were not men but 'the dirty masses' of Ville Jacques-Cartier, the human 'scrap' of the biggest garbage dump in the metropolitan area.

After the stories in the newspapers came the 'collections', the distributions of food and whatnot, the CHARITY of all the people who had guilty consciences or who simply adored helping the poor. Fortunately, we were not armed; otherwise the Church would have acquired a few more martyrs and the statue manufacturers would have made money.

## The poor get poorer

Everything was increasing: the population, the slums, the publicity, the taxes, the number of unemployed, or sick or crippled children and of unwed mothers, the churches, the thugs, the grocers, the thieves, the murderers, the drunks, the wretched...

Angus Shops, Vickers, Canada Cement, Canadair, etc., were laying off hundreds of workers every week. And each time the unions said it would only be temporary.

Some families converted their sheds into lodgings, moved into them and rented out their shacks, so as to be able to buy enough 'baloney' and Weston bread to feed 'the little ones.' Others sold their houses -- because of the taxes -- and went off to build others in Saint-Amable or Sainte-Julie, beyond Boucherville.

More than one mother tore her hair in despair, and more than one man thought of stealing, killing or committing suicide. Some set fire to their houses in order to collect the insurance and try to start over again somewhere else. The Established Order declared that henceforth laziness and slovenliness would be forbidden in Ville Jacques Cartier, that norms would be established, that those who did not meet them would be expelled and that taxes would be raised in order to force the 'lazy' (that is, the unemployed) to leave the city.

The underworld, which with the support of Duplessis controlled the city, tried to put up a respectable front and held numerous press conferences announcing reforms such as Quebec had never known. They began to build schools and distribute little gifts to their friends. Overnight, grocers, wrestlers, bandits became 'entrepreneurs' and contractors for primary schools, churches and administrative buildings. All this was financed with government sub-

dies or 'Sunday collections'-- in other words, with money stolen from the people with the broad, hypocritical smile of a gentleman-thief.

The purpose of building schools was not to educate children, but to grant 'paying' contracts to supporters of the regime. So it was that Duplessis financed by his friends on Wall Street, created his own class of petit bourgeois, out of the very misery of the workers and farmers of Quebec who, taken in by a cunningly organized system of patronage, voted for him en masse AGAINST their true interests and without quite realizing what was going on.

Around 1950, a vast, slow construction project was undertaken to provide a complete system of aqueducts and sewers for 'the dirty masses' of Ville Jacques-Cartier. The underworld rubbed its hands at the thought of the enormous profits it was going to reap from this very humanitarian enterprise. They began by raising taxes.

One after another, all the streets of the city were transformed into long trenches eight feet deep, with heaps of earth on either side about six feet high. Paths were improvised between the houses, piles of earth, trenches, steam shovels, etc. The daily dynamiting cracked the walls of the shacks and ruined the wells, which filled up with muddy water, or ran dry.

A few public drinking fountains were installed here and there, on the privileged streets, which were served by the aqueduct from the first year on.

But after a lightning beginning, the work slowed down. Everywhere there were trenches, unusable wells and mud...mountains of mud. And the work did not progress: lack of funds, people said. But Quebec had put millions into the project. Where had the money gone? The people had asked questions while the months and the years passed. The work advanced at a snail's pace, a little here, a little there. In winter all the machines fell silent. The long trenches filled up with snow.

## Water-5¢ a pail

Most families had to collect rain water in huge barrells or buy water every day from a tradesman to whom the city authorities had granted a monopoly on the sale of water. Water cost five cents a pail. Many families had to tighten their belts, including mine, to buy water for cooking, bathing, doing laundry etc.

That lasted for years, during which Duplessis was letting the Americans loot the rich iron deposits of northern Quebec.

The Americans were making billions off OUR iron. Duplessis was making millions of the Americans, the political machine of the Union Nationale was distributing its millions to the supporters and thugs of the regime... and we, poor starving wretches, we had to buy water!

(As far as we know, the publication and distribution of this book has been forbidden in Quebec by law. )

# Senate-board elections

# Wednesday

9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.



# Exam time

by James Eayrs

The setting as for a Kafka trial, surrealist and forbidding. A cavernous gymnasium, its flooring sheathed in plastic, basketball nets lifted on high by gantries. In pour several hundred young men and women, many feigning exuberance, some pale and withdrawn. They fan out as sappers cross a minefield, obeying with remarkable precision a sign telling candidates in English to face the front of the hall, candidates in Psychology the rear.

It's examination time again.

On tables "placed at least five feet apart" (Regulations for the province of Ontario, section 7, subsection 37) the young people deposit their personal effects—a watch, a packet of Kleenex, an array of T-Ball Jotters, a roll of Wild Cherry Lifesavers and other talismans in time of trouble. Complying with No. 5 of the "Rules for the Conduct of Examinations, University of Toronto," the ladies "dispose of their purses by placing them on the floor underneath their chairs." The chief presiding officer, in whom there lurks a regimental sergeant-major struggling to escape, shouts for silence, which at first he does not get. "If I had a microphone," he bawls, "I'd blast you all from the room." The candidates are quiet now. The papers are distributed.

English 100 is an essay-type examination. It requires discussions of how the storm scenes in King Lear show the development of its protagonist, of the character of Ishmael, of the teaser "If man was created perfect, how could he fall?" Psychology 120, striving after scientific respectability, is an objective-type examination. "TAKE TIME NOW, ONE MORE TIME," it enjoins the candidate in capitals. "TO CAREFULLY RE-READ AND CARRY OUT THE INSTRUCTIONS BELOW," of which there follow 10. No. 4 says: "At all times when using your special pencil be sure to press firmly and to make all marks distinct, heavy and black. Marks that do not register could well result in lowered exam scores. There is small chance of this being detected." Having familiarized himself with forms, cards, codes, special pencils and the rest of the apparatus of higher education, as the pilot of a 707 checks out its controls before taking to the air, the candidate confronts the first of his multiple choices. He may or may not be unsettled by preliminary instruction No. 5: "You are to choose the ONE BEST answer to each question, even if other alternatives may have some truth in them."

For the next couple of hours there is little for an assistant presiding officer to do, apart from thinking impure thoughts as he strolls among the miniskirts. He is present to ensure, as commanded by his orders for the day, that "candidates shall not communicate with one another by writing, signs or words or in any manner whatever" (Rule 10).

In 20 years on this hateful patrol I have never spotted candidates communicating in any manner whatever, and would quickly turn away from such a scene. Halfway through someone raises his hand and asks to be escorted to the men's washroom. I tell him he is old enough to go by himself, thereby contravening Rule 7: "No candidate shall be permitted to leave the hall except under supervision." Scratch a professor, as Jerry Rubin says, and you'll find a cop. That is the most mordant remark heard in Convocation Hall this year.

To be required to take part in such a travesty of intellect is to be filled with a loathing for examinations so intense that

one forgets that in their time they were a great reform. Essentially they serve society as a device for divvying up its spoils—jobs, prizes, preferment, power. Divvying up has to be done one way or another, and other ways of doing it are few and far from fine. The most democratic is to run a lottery. When your number comes up, you're the boss—of the bank, of the gang, of the land. The least democratic is to run an aristocracy. When you're born into the right family, you've got it made. The trouble with lottery democracy, as with blueblood aristocracy and the varieties of cronyism in between, is that its top people tend to be incompetent. So, for the sake of efficiency if not of justice, you run a meritocracy. The spoils go to the ablest, as picked—how else?—by competitive examination.

Empires offer most incentives for efficiency: they have more to lose. Hence the route to power via examination was opened first in China, 20 centuries ago. The quality of the Imperial Civil Service being thought to reside in the rigor and impartiality of tier upon tier of tests, as the power of the Empire was believed to derive from the quality of Service, social criticism in China revolved around the ritual of the examination chamber. Wang An-shih writes in 1058 about the tricks played by candidates: "Unworthy ones, by virtue of having learned petty devices of composition, advance to positions of high officials." The traditional system buckled under the weight of a millenium of accumulated criticism, but only when Red Guards rampaged through the academies 60 years later did Chinese meritocracy collapse.

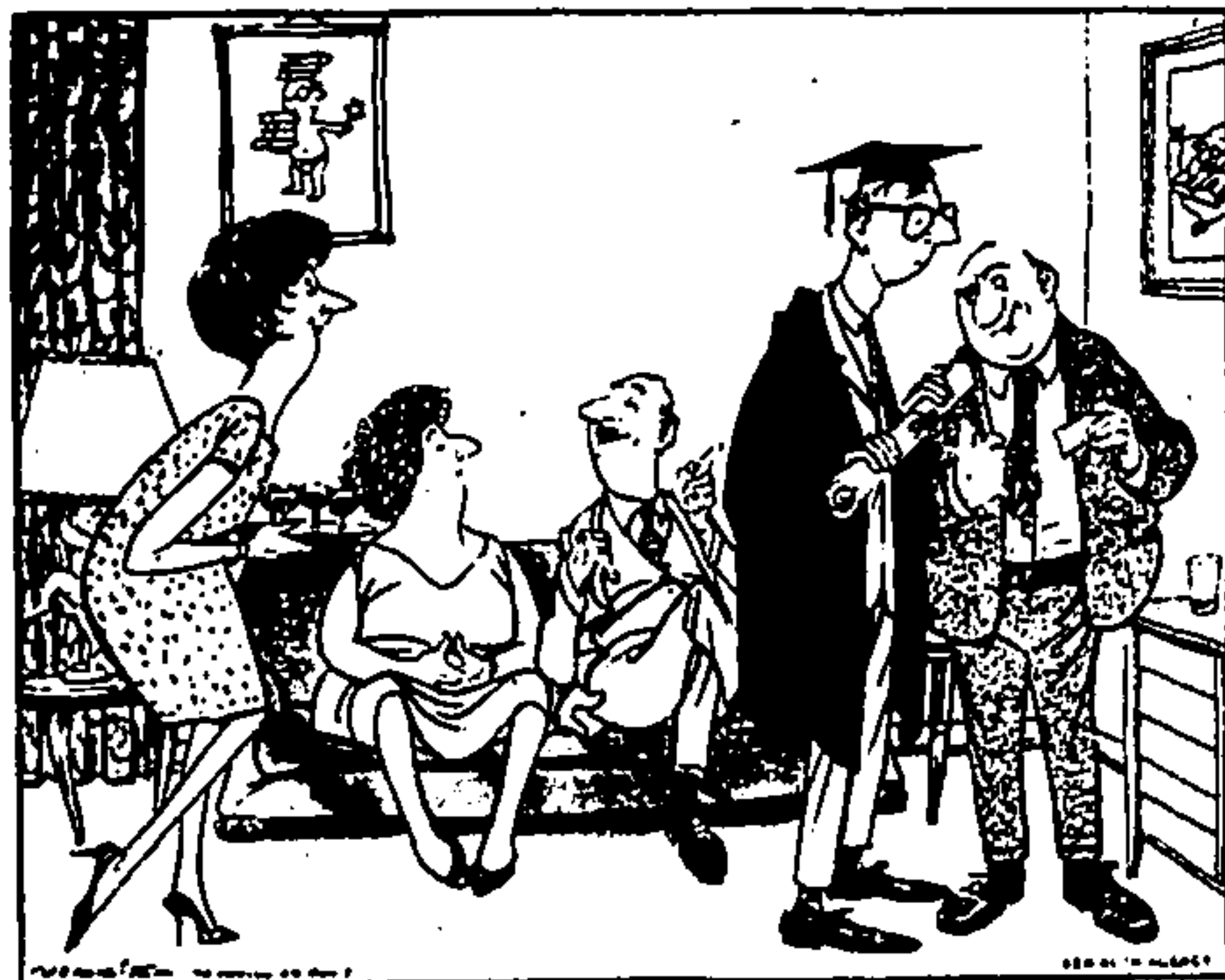
## Blueblood aristocracy

Britain also had an empire but, until the 19th century, no mandarin to make it run on merit. Instead a blueblood aristocracy glided through her colleges, torpid with port and corruption. In 1776, when 13 of her colonies declared their independence, the Earl of Eldon came down from Oxford. "What is the Hebrew," he was asked, "for the place of a skull?" I replied: 'Golgotha.' 'Who founded University College?' I stated (though, by the way, the point is something doubted) that King Alfred founded it. 'Very good,' said the examiner, 'you are competent for your degree.' But not for running empires. Jefferson, who saw nepotism as a cause of the revolution, determined it should not persist within the new republic. He proposed to recruit its ruling class through examinations by which "twenty of the best geniuses will be raked from the rubbish annually." In the event, the British got the merit system; America got Tammany.

The Victorians used examinations as a lash for learning, as they used the whip of hunger for production. "Without examination all efforts are useless," a board of commissioners at Oxford was told in 1852, "and no scheme of instruction has any perceptible effect." This proposition, then regarded as an axiom, has been under attack ever since.

Every educator can tick off points in the case against competitive examinations, many believing it conclusive. First, their notorious unreliability. Second, their obvious unfairness. The facile, the neat, the compliant, the unflappable are advantaged at the expense of candidates whose thoughts, not necessarily less worthy, tend to come more slowly, whose handwriting is sloppy, whose heart and mind rebel, whose nervous systems tend to let them down rather than pep them up. Third, their suffocation of inquiry.

All these are criticisms of, for and by examiners. They may want to change



"... The B.A.'s not bad, but compared to this little union membership card..."

CANADA—Norris (Vancouver Sun)

the system but they do not want to end it, no more than policemen want an end to prison. Abolition would deprive them of their power. "When the results are placed on the notice board," writes a young British redbrick radical, "there is no doubt where the real power lies. Examinations are the control centre for the manipulation of the lives of the students."

That being so, why did not students seize the control centre? Peasants rise against oppressive taxes, religious minorities against persecution, women against being denied the vote. But examinees did not denounce their examiners, for fear of being failed.

That fear no longer frightens as it used to. The prizes seem less alluring now. There is a movement offering an alternative life-style to cushion the shock of alienation. University rhetoric and university reality draw daily more apart. A year ago the defiant ones surfaced at last. The student council at the University of British Columbia questioned "the educational value of competition for marks, written examinations as a basis for grades, and ultimately the utility of any grading system." A student at the University of Toronto ripped up his diploma before the startled gaze of convocation—a deed more dramatic than self-destructive as his degree remained intact even if his diploma did not. But at the same time a student at the University

of Hull ripped up his examination. It was like Luther at the doors of Wittenberg, Lenin at the Finland Station. The examinees' revolt was under way.

## Choice is two-fold

And how shall we examiners react, those of us who brand the cattle on their way to market? The choice is not multiple but two-fold. Jacques Barzun has stated one: "We must stop blathering about sensitivity to the needs of others, and say instead: 'I want a pupil who can read Burke's *Speech on Conciliation* and solve problems in trigonometry. I want young men and women who can read French prose and write English.' And having said these or similar things we must pass judgment on performance and let accomplishment be known, quite as if it had the importance of a record in a track meet." David Hoffman states the other:

... All my students  
—Adams, Bixler, Brown,  
The total roll... so many  
Pretty girls, the lads  
All promising! I've given them  
For grades the letter Yogh  
(My favorite letter).  
Wonderful kids—All Yogh.

Good man Hoffman. Yogh plus.

James Eayrs is a professor of international relations at University of Toronto. This article first appeared in the Toronto Star May 29, 1969.



## It's worth it to lose a hand, or foot, or toe, or finger, or....

Classes getting you down? Wondering what you can do to make your year, if not your life worthwhile. Perhaps your student loan hasn't come through, or maybe it wasn't as large as last year's! Well there is a solution to your problems. If you're a full time student at Laurentian, you are automatically insured with Pitts Life Insurance Company, London, Canada. The rest is up to you.

According to this plan, the loss of one arm or leg will bring you \$7,500. Hands and feet, being slightly less valuable net \$5,000 each. Then there are the package deals - \$10,000 for the loss of one hand and one foot, as well as for the loss of both hands or both feet. On the other hand (no pun intended) you might consider your feet or hands too valuable and prefer to lose the sight of one

eye. Well, there's a package deal for you too - 1 hand or foot and the loss sight of one eye will bring you \$10,000. Logically, then you'd expect your life to be worth around \$50,000. No such luck - you're only worth \$1,500 - and now you know why that "Next of kin" question appeared on your registration form.

Perhaps the loss of any part of your body doesn't grab you, in

that case there is the Fracture and Dislocation Benefit. Here the best thing to fracture is the skull (both tables) for which you will receive \$200. Next in value - to the Insurance Co. anyway come the hip, pelvis, upper leg, and spine, anyone of which will get you \$100! The disadvantage here is that the part must be completely fractured or dislocated. A broken nose is only worth \$5.00.

There are also the in-betweeners - toes for instance - one broken toe is worth \$15.00; two or more are worth \$25.00.

If you happen to decide to use this information to your advantage, you are advised to pay a visit to University Health Services in C104 for details on rehabilitation benefits, dental reimbursement...

susan alves

## National museums being renovated in Ottawa

Two of Canada's national museums -- Man and Natural Sciences -- soon will be back in the limelight of public scrutiny.

The old Victoria Memorial Building, built in 1910 in what is now the heart of Ottawa, is undergoing a complete renovation. It is this building that houses displays of the National Museum of Man and the National Museum of Natural Sciences. Staff labs and collecti-

ons are scattered all over the Ottawa area from Bell's Corners to Vanier City.

Old displays, some going back to 1935 and long outdated in the modern museum sense, have been torn out. Those old displays were so archaic that one director referred to the Victoria building as a "squalid disaster" and "a national disgrace".

Taking their places will be fresh new exhibits with a mixture of entertainment and education designed to bring an up-to-date tex-

ture to this important phase of Canadian life.

The revamped auditorium will be opened this October to accommodate the Wednesday Night Lecture Series held last year in the auditorium of the National Gallery of Canada, only a few blocks away. This new series, featuring internationally renowned speakers, will be the most ambitious the National Museums of Canada has ever undertaken.

The Mammal Hall, the Bird Hall, and a hall for temporary exhibits

are scheduled for completion by next summer. They will be followed shortly by the various other halls -- Mineral Sciences, Orientation (which outlines man's basic nature) Palaeontology, Canada Before Cartier, and the halls of Canadian Indians (West Coast, Iroquois, Plains, and Sub-Arctic).

Two complete floors of displays will be open to the public by January, 1972, with five or six totally new exhibit areas in addition to three refurbished halls. By August, 1973, another seven halls will

be finished.

The National Museum of Man's hall for temporary exhibits will feature short-term shows lasting from two to six months. The hall will serve also as a display area for incoming exhibits, both Canadian and foreign, and probably will be used to commemorate special seasons, occasions, and to present special collections to the public since the museum has for so long been unable to show its extensive Canadian collections.

Plans are afoot to launch a program of exhibitions to other parts of Canada. The National Museum of Man had begun its travelling exhibit program, but has had to curtail it to focus on renovation of the Victoria Memorial Museum building and its displays. This travelling exhibit project is expected to be developed further when renovations are completed.

Tentative plans have been made to construct a children's museum within the Victoria Building. This would be an area with smaller sizes and lower ceilings -- one which, in orienting youngsters to other parts of the museum, will give them by sight, sound, smell, and feel, an introduction to their Canadian world.

Despite the great changes taking place, the museum philosophy will remain in every sense of the word, a balanced emphasis on research, preservation, education, and exhibition. A new stress on exhibition, using the latest techniques, is now possible because of the increased display space resulting from the dispersal of staff and collections across the Ottawa area.

Although many of the displays will be considered permanent, they will be designed in such a manner that changes will be possible without reconstructing the entire hall.

Many subjects and disciplines of the museums will have permanent exhibit halls for the first time, such as folk culture studies, archaeology, history, aquatic biology, botany and invertebrates. An overview restaurant, also new to the building, is scheduled to open in the fall of 1971.

Four full floors of the great stone building will be exploited, more than doubling the display area available in the past. With the stimulation of greater space and variety of exhibits, the museumologists and scientists are looking forward to their museums playing a far greater cultural and educational role in Ottawa and for Canadians generally.

After decades of internal devotion and public frustration, the oldest of the national museum are the last to be revitalized. Although they have only renovation, rather than the needed, unified new quarters, museum officials are happy to be so active, for theirs is one of the largest display projects in Canadian museum history, and one in a daring schedule.

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# Creighton receives honorary LL.D at fall convocation

noel beach

A gloomy rainy day, an inauspicious start for the Nineteenth Convocation of Laurentian University. And when one finally made it through the muddy parking lot and sloughs to the front door, one expected further small problems. No robe for Byron Timmerman, ESCA President. Borrow one from an "in absentia" graduate. Taped processional-recessional and national anthem erased? Use the piano that just happens to be there for Sunday's concert. And a thousand other things.

But once started the ceremony moved smoothly. Being in the vernacular - English and French - instead of Latin makes the Laurentian ceremony almost unique.

Dr. R.J.A. Cloutier, acting president of the university, gave a short address of greeting, after the invocation given by Dr. F.A. Peake, provost of Thorneloe university.

"We have come a long way to become what we are today" said Cloutier.

"We are submitted to pressure to establish an O.C.E. (because teachers are required in our primary and secondary schools); to establish a Faculty of Medicine (because medical doctors are required in our hospitals); to establish a School of Fine Arts (because there exists a complete vacuum of trained specialists in this field. Those are the problems which this institution has to face; these are the problems which have created all other problems. I trust all of us are convinced about this responsibility, because then, all of us would be ready to co-operate fully in a unanimous effort to achieve our destined place in higher education".

"Be proud of your Alma Mater, because we are proud of you." said Cloutier in French.

"You are leaving and it is a bit of us that you take with you." After the presentation of 100 Bachelor of Arts degrees - 45 of them "with distinction" and five with "high distinction"; two honours B.A.'s; 3 Bilingual degrees, one "with distinction"; 7 B.Sc. - one "with distinction" and two "with high distinction" by Drs. Cloutier, Vallilée and Watson, the Valedictory address was given by Student's General Association President Victor Cormier.

Said Cormier, alternating in English and French to justify his bilingual degree, relieved "with distinction": "We are leaving a world which is sensible to change for a world which is much less recipient to change. Establishment means conservatism and conservatism is based on preservation of past criterias which are not sound for 1970. If we leave this institution and accept society as it is then we may as well tear our diplomas - they are worthless."

"The protests against pollution, social injustice, racism still go on, and if for the sake of money we shut up, then we have been living as hypocrites for the past few years," said Cormier.

Dr. G.A. Steltar, chairman of the Laurentian history department introduced Prof. D. G. Creighton, Canada's best known historian.

Creighton said that the distance between the graduates just starting their careers, and him on the eve of his retirement was very great.

Margaret Mead expressed her belief that a great gulf separated youth from maturity in our modern dynamic society. "Those of us, she says, who were born and brought up before 1940 are really immigrants from an old to a new world. I dare not presume that I can bring you anything of value from that far country, which disappeared during the second world war."

Creighton spoke on a contemporary Canadian problem which is most fundamental - the prospects for Canada's independent survival which has been debated fervently during the past year. "The debate has been centred mainly on various vital aspects of our relations with the United States; the disputed Canadian claim to territorial sovereignty in the Arctic the steadily continuing takeover of Canadian industry and natural resources by American capital, and the gradual weakening of the Canadian cultural identity. Gathering in intensity as it proceeded, it has become increasingly concentrated on the future of our key Canadian sources of energy for modern industry and modern industrial society. It was brought to a head at the end of September last by the announcement that four companies had been given licences to export 6.3 trillion cubic feet of natural gas to the

United States over the next fifteen to twenty years, and this in addition to the export licences for 12 trillion cubic feet which had already been granted. The very magnitude of the deal - it will commit, by J.J. Greene's own estimation, 34% of Canada's established gas reserves to the United States - partly explains its prominence in the eyes of many Canadians. But their disquietude goes deeper than this.

"Canadians instinctively regard their natural resources in a very special light," he said. We have grown accustomed to American takeovers but we must not let our financial institutions, transport and communications systems, over which the Americans have some control, go completely away. Our natural resources of power, oil, gas, water and forests are our natural birth rights and it is even more important that we guard them.

"A very large part - a third, in fact - of one of these precious national assets has now been pledged to the exclusive use of the citizens of the United States. The aim of the American economic and military establishment is to induce the Canadian government and people to acknowledge that Canada's natural resources - oil, gas, electric power, nuclear energy and water - are in fact continental resources, freely available to Americans in exactly the same way as their own domestic supplies.

"The pillage of our basic resources, and the destruction of our natural environment is the fate that haunts the minds of Canadians. Canadians, like Americans, have been brought up to believe, as a cardinal article of national fate, that their natural resources were unbounded and inexhaustible. But now that complacent North American doctrine has been proved false - false, at least so far as the United States is concerned. Why should we continue to believe it to be true for Canada? The possibilities of the future, it has always been assumed, are infinite: there must be no limitation on the satisfaction of whatever human wants industry decides to create by modern advertising. But the resources of this small planet are not infinite: they are finite. They can either be used, wasted, and in the end completely exhausted or, if



Dr. W.Y. Watson, Director of the Graduate School called science graduates, Dr. Vallilée, Dean of Arts and Science (below) called B.A. grads.

they are renewable, they or the environment in which they grow, can be so damaged and polluted by modern technology, that they will disappear. The simple truth is that nobody knows, with any degree of exactness, what our resources are, and how far and how fast the domestic and foreign consumption of them is likely to grow."

Creighton asked "Why not make a quick buck out of selling our natural resources now, when in twenty years' time we shall be getting our energy from nuclear power or solar heat? And why should we jealously reserve our riches for ourselves, in a selfish nationalistic spirit, when a far less endowed world is crying out for them?"

He answered himself saying that the arguments were spurious and should not delude us. All that tech-

nology has done is to destroy the world and selling to the Americans will only strengthen the military-industrial machine.

"They are often called multinational, or international corporations," he said, "which suggests that they serve the interests of all countries in which they operate with beautiful impartiality. Of course they do nothing of the sort. They serve their own interests, and they obey the laws and promote the aims of the government and people of the United States.

They are, in fact, imperialistic organizations. Internationalism is powerless to resist them; true world peace and the real world state are as far away as ever. The only power strong enough to prevent the destructive onward march of economic and military imperialism is the nation state."



Dr. Steltar (right) and Prof. Creighton (seated) get a laugh as John Clarke wrestles with a stubborn ink bottle cap. Dr. Cloutier seemed terribly worried at this turn of events. Creighton used his own ball-point pen to sign the official register.





## Car rally

A car rally. You've heard about them but you've never been quite sure what they were. Well, read on and I'll give you an amateur point of view on the sport.

To begin with the only equipment an amateur needs is a car, a driver, a navigator paper, pencils, and a watch. Your car must be in safe condition i.e. have four tires, head lights, signal lights, brake lights, brakes etc. At the beginning of a rally your car is scrutinized to be sure it is safe; this is something like an OPP safety check except that the car isn't searched for booze. It isn't necessary yet, but some drivers put their snow tires on before a rally as they feel this gives them better control on the dirt roads. And, just in case, you should bring along a spare tire and a tire jack.

When the rally begins the cars are numbered and sent off usually at one minute intervals. You receive a route card and a set of instructions 30 seconds before you leave. This gives you a little time to see if you have all the pages of your instructions, if they are in order and if they are legible.

So, now you are off. Just follow the instructions at the given speed limit (this is always below the legal limit) and you'll be in the right place at the right time.

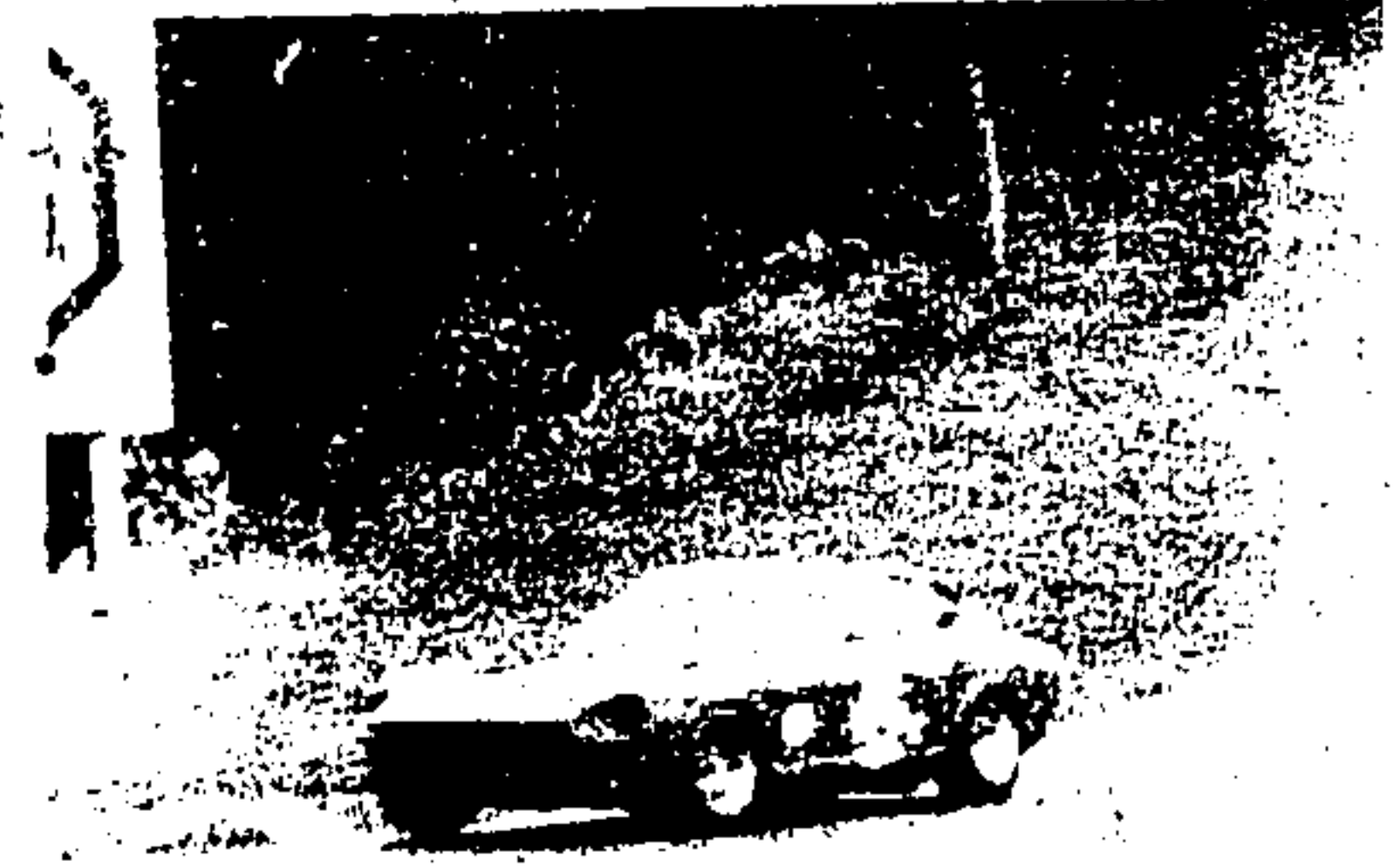
When I rally I usually navigate. My driver expects me to figure out where we should be, to the tenth of a mile, each minute.

This way we stay on time. (If you drive approximately 10% faster than the given speed and stay on route you'll end up doing just as well and have a lot less figuring to do.)

As for staying on the route, that is just a matter of deciphering the instructions. In rallying there are many different ways of saying the same thing. Normally the instructions are divided into sections with different types of instructions in each section. An example is given whenever a different type of instruction is used.

Somewhere within the first ten or fifteen miles a mileage check is set up. If the check is at 10.00 miles and you've gone 10.2 miles you have to add 2% to every mileage given so that you'll be making the proper turns in the proper places.

After the odometer check there will be check points placed along the route. When you come to these you must hand in your route card. The check point controller marks your card and one of his own with the time you arrived. If you miss a check point you'll receive extra penalty points; hence, the importance of staying on route. If you are late or early at a check point you will receive one penalty point per minute; hence, the importance of staying on time. Errors are non-accumulative. This means that if you are late at one check point you do not have to make up



the time before you reach the next check point.

Most rallies will have what is called recovery points along the way. These are instructions, usually at the end of a section, which clearly indicate where you are, or should be. If there are no recovery points, you'll be given panic instructions in a sealed envelope. These also indicate where to start

a new section. If the panic instructions are used you again receive penalty points.

Some rallies also include ques-

tions about things you see along the way. Incorrect answers mean more penalty points.

At the end of the rally everyone stands around and talk about where they made their mistakes. The shorter rallies are sometimes finished at restaurants so everyone can relax while the organizer totals the points.

The rally team which has accumulated the least number of points is the winner. Prizes and/or trophies are awarded in accordance to the size and importance of the event.

## Football

The football Vees ended their season play by clobbering York university 27-1. Ironically enough York scored the first point on a single booted from the Laurentian 30 yard line. That was as close as York managed to get into Vees territory. From there it was Laurentian all the way.

A series of plays brought the Vees down to the York 12 yard line and on the next play Russ Steele scored the major on a draw play. The convert was good, and put the Vees out in front 7-1.

Don Mel booted the ball over 50 yards and which one of the York players fumbled. Doug Hinan, who was possessively minded pounced on the ball at the York 5 yard line. On the next play dependable Wally Schpitzer scored another 6 points on a dive play. Half-time score was 13-1 for Laurentian.

In the second half, Jack Hurst, who played quarter back for the whole game, passed the ball to Don Wadel who ran the ball 35 yards for another Vees touchdown. This increased the score to 20-1.

The last Laurentian major was scored by Guy Vetrie on a dive play from six yard out and that made the final score 27-1.

The game was quite rough and one of the York players had the misfortune to break his leg. The field was extremely muddy and hampered York's pass play.

### Football Comments

Ottawa came in first as a result of a 29-24 victory over the university of Guelph. Final standings were (unofficial)

Ottawa  
Guelph  
Waterloo  
Carleton  
Windsor  
Laurentian  
York

The football Vees had 14 rookies in their starting line-up this year. The team will be losing only about 5 players from this year's squad... Derek Orr and Peter Doyle should be contenders for the league's all-star team. The whole Vees squad played well against York and for a change managed to play steady ball for both halves... Laurentian picked off 3 interceptions against York with Soulliere, Magill and Bob Ley all getting one... The coach of last year's league winning Lancers thought he had a better team this year - shows you how much the league improved this season... So as the football season slowly sinks into the snowy horizon, we wish to congratulate the football team for an exciting season they helped provide.

### Results: Golf

#### Men

1. Derek Orr (H)
2. Peter Eccelstone (H)
3. Bruce Gillen (H)

#### Women

1. Kathy Collins (Pro.)
2. Sue White (T)
3. Jan Herchmer (H)

### Team Points:

Men  
(H) - 75 pts.  
(T) - 50 pts.  
(Pro.) - 25 pts.

Women  
(Pro.) - 75 pts.  
(H) - 25 pts.

### Track & Field

#### MEN

1. Bert Helot (U. of S.)
2. Glen Gardner (Pro.)
3. McAllen (H)

#### WOMEN

1. T. Graham (H)
2. K. Collins (Pro.)
3. F. Bradbury (H)

### Team Standings:

(Pro.) - 75 pts.  
(H) - 50 pts.  
(U. of S.) - 25 pts.

### INTRAMURAL SHORTS

- Is U.C. really alive and well, or are they dead and/or avoiding

intramurals? Will they ever regain the intramural spirit, or lie dormant for the season?

...stay tuned to the next issue, only U.C. knows for sure!

- Has U. of S. finally lost its grip on the President's Cup  
- Have the nads lost their go?  
- Do Huntington and the Pro. Schools carry all the spirit for Intramurals?

- And what's happened to the nurses, social workers, translators, and commerce students - are Physical Education students the only members of Pro Schools?  
...Oh great faculty why do you not show yourselves? We await your great threat...

Have you lost it in the shadow of our strength?  
...enough said...

### WHAT'S IN PROGRESS

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Was it someone from York who asked whether the Varsity football team was wearing see-through jerseys and cross-your-heart shoulder pads? Guess we showed them!

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# SPORTS

## Soccer Vees win

Bits and pieces of surf board were strewn about a flood scene. Mud, water, weeds, grass, faded white lines, a pair of Ryerson shorts and a smokey, white mist, gave the so-called soccer field, an appearance of an unspeakable demonstration of nature's wrath. Actually, what really happened last Saturday, was not quite so horrible as unspeakable. The blue and gold tidal convincingly swamped the Ryerson surfers to the tune of 4-0, which was quite an achievement considering the condition of the field. I've seen better drained swamps in my lifetime.

The soccer Vees had some difficulty passing the ball in the first few minutes, and thus, Ryerson was carrying the play. Then a hand ball against Ryerson gave the Vees a penalty shot, which was taken by Mario Anselmo. Naturally, he blew the first chance, but as luck would have it the ball came back to him and said politely, "Please kick me, Mario." The shock of this talking ball shook Mario visibly, as he kicked it with his left foot, and into the net it went...

Later in the same half, the Vees scored another goal. Mario Anselmo was standing 30 yards out in front of the Ryerson goal, when suddenly the ball came to him and said, "Still kicking eh, Mario?" Now I don't know what's wrong with this ball, you know

what I mean? Like it's saying really dumb things. So, Mario kicks it and it sails into the top of the Ryerson net. The half ended shortly there after, with the Vees leading 2-0.

In the second half the Vees scored two more times. A corner kick by Siggy Slepman was headed into the net by Greg Zorbas. A very beautiful goal to see. The last Laurentian goal was scored by Siggy Slepman on a hard shot from the front of the net.

### Soccer Comments

Jean Guibert was the best Vees player for the first few minutes and almost scored on an incredibly long, hard kick in which the ball grazed the top part of the crossbar...Bill Salter again played a good game, beating opposition players to the ball...Vince Panella played another fast game...Pierre Lebrun, Cormos Kirwana and Radovan Bozzul played strong defensive games...The game to settle first place and league title will be played here next Saturday against York...In 7 games the Vees have scored 37 goals, allowing only 4 against...Greg Zorbas has scored 8 goals in the last three games...Fans are encouraged to attend next week's game, since it will be the last home game...should the Vees win, they will advance to the Canadian Inter-Collegiate Soccer finals.



## Hockey Vees

Last weekend the hockey Vees travelled to the east coast. The first game played was against the St. Francis Xavier's X-Men and the Vees came out on the short end of a 5-3 hockey game. In the first period the Vees just couldn't find their skating legs and spotted the X-Men 2 goals. The second and third periods were fairly well matched but it was too late for the Vees to pull it out of the bag. The Laurentian goals were scored by John Valliquette, Tom Deacon and Rick Morris.

Determined to show the St. Francis Xavier squad that they could play good hockey, the Vees defeated the X-Men in the second game by a score of 4-2. The X-Men scored both of their goals in the last minute of play when the Vees were two men short. Laurentian goals were scored by Ed Taylor, John Valliquette, Mike Fox and Andre Lajeunesse. Three stars of the game were Tom Deacon, Gary Boyd (the goaler) and John Valliquette.

The Vees played the St. Mary's Huskies in the last game and again lost by a 5-3 score. However, it was the Vees third game in less than three days and considering the fact that St. Mary's is very highly rated in hockey, one should not condemn the Vees for losing. In fact, it was only the last period which killed the Vees as the game was tied 3-3 at the end of two periods of play. Coach Porter felt that up until that point the Vees had an edge in play. The Vees goals were netted by Tom Deacon, John Valliquette and Brian Slywchuk.

### Hockey Comments

Bill McEwan sprained his ankle even before he got to the east coast and as a result played only one shift of hockey...Rick Morris sustained a severely bruised shoulder in the second period of the first game and didn't play in any of the other games...Brian Slywchuk and Andre Lajeunesse both received stitches during the St. Mary's game...Goalie Malt Thorpe was knocked unconscious by a St. Mary's player who charged into him and tested the strength of his hockey stick by smashing it

over Matt's head. Thorpe had to be taken to hospital, but was able to make it back with the team... One of St. Mary's athletic directors said that it was the best hockey game he had seen in five years...Coach Porter was pleased with the team's showing noting that the Vees lost only two periods of hockey...Porter also had

a good word to say about the goaltending...Don't forget that this Saturday the Vees will play host to the McMaster squad - game time is 8 o'clock. Sunday the Vees will again play McMaster and this time the game will be played at 2:30... Both games will be played in the Sudbury Arena - admission price will be one dollar.

.....

The hockey Voyageurs' intercollegiate season is under way. It started last week with the Nova Scotia trip and resumes this week end with a two game series against Hamilton's McMaster Marauders. Coached by Bill Mahoney, the Marauders will provide good competition for the Vees.

Last year the two teams split the series. The Vees won the first game but coach Porter was furious that the visitor scored five goals. He was even moreso the next afternoon as the Vees played like a bunch of drunks and allowed six while scoring only

four themselves.

The schedule for the Vees is the most difficult so far as the team will be playing almost every Saturday and Sunday until Christmas.

Porter is looking into the possibility of a special bus service from the campus to the game and back again. If enough persons are interested, then it could probably be initiated at two bits a shot.

The Vees are an exciting team this year, as usual and a good season is expected. Fan support would make the season even more successful.

## a must ....

Two pages devoted to sports doesn't seem like a heavy burden for a newspaper. However, when one person has to write the majority of the sports articles, show up for home games in soccer, football, hockey, basketball as well as covering the odd away game, this burden can make sports reporting a real goddamn nuisance. Therefore unless more volunteers are willing to help Lambda sports the only article I will submit, will concern hockey, because that sport is my favourite.

If you are interested in keeping sports in Lambda please contact Bob Steklasa, either in the Lambda office or grab him while he is walking in the hall ways, muttering to himself. Since reporting is only a part of the sports page, I would encourage people interested in laying out the articles to also make an appearance. Being a sports reporter may also bring one the advantages of travelling with the team, with perhaps a good deal of the expenses paid for.

## Rugger Vees

One might get the impression from looking at the soccer and football fields, that it was the sight of a missile attack on Viet-Cong guerillas, hiding out in a swamp. Only our football field could possibly have aquatic weeds growing on its surface. How such a swamp managed to find room in the midst of all that black rock is beyond me.

It's Saturday, and here I am with my hip-boot waders, watching a rugger game. Fine drops of rain are falling, wetting my ball point and the paper I'm supposed to be writing on. It's a championship game, with the Laurentian Vees playing host to the North Bay Vandals. The game starts late. Finally both teams show up and away we go. Dave Watkin gets the ball, swims across a large mud puddle, starts running on good solid mud, and falls down into a bunch of aquatic weeds. Eventually the ball finds its way to Dr. Ward, who gives it a booming kick. It soars into the North Bay end Zone and is pounced on by Ed Seguin, a Vees player. Laurentian has three points. The convert attempt by Dr. Ward is no good.

### Exhibition

This Friday night at 7:30, the hoop Vees will be playing a game against the University of Ottawa. The Vees should much improved over their last performance against the Yugoslavian team and fans can look forward to a fast, exciting display of basketball. Admission to this game will be a mere token \$ .50.

Laurentian presses for the rest of the half, but no more points are scored. The second half starts after a brief pause. Again Laurentian is putting pressure on North Bay. Dave Watkin gets the ball and runs it down to North Bay's one yard line. On the next play North Bay boots it down the field. Laurentian carries it back and comes within five yards of the end zone but can't go over. North Bay is unable to launch any sort of offence and the final score stays 3-0 for Laurentian. Thus, the Rugger team wins the first Laurentian team championship of the year. Congratulations.

### Rugger Comments

The Laurentian scrum was a key factor in the game, since they managed to outpush the opposition and thus gain possession of the ball...Dr. Ward missed one convert attempt and 2 field goals, which can be compared to Bobby Orr missing an empty net from five feet...The poor field conditions contributed to the slow pace of the game as well as making the ball very slippery...Next year the Vees hope to get into a university Rugger League...This year team lost only one game, tied one and won the rest. Not bad for the first year...Ed Seguin and Dave Watkin were the best ball carriers for the Vees...Lou Grindatto played a solid game as did Andy Kenneally...After the game was finished an All-Star team was picked from North Bay and Laurentian. This team played the Sudbury Exiles and won 3-0.

### VOYAGEUR SPORTS THIS WEEKEND

Date	Time	What Event	Where	Opponent	Cost
Fri.	7:30	Basketball	P.E.C.*	U. Ottawa	\$ .50
Sat.	12:30	Soccer	P. E. C.	York U.	NA
Sat.	2:30	Basketball	P.E.C.	U. Ottawa	\$ .50
Sat.	8:00	Hockey	Arena	McMaster U.	\$1
Sun.	2:30	Hockey	Arena	McMaster U.	\$1

\*Physical Education Centre

SUPPORT THE VEES





Gilles Bourret is a third-year honours Français student at Laurentian. He is presently undergoing treatment for cancer in Toronto's Princess Margaret Hospital. Friends can write to him there at "Room Private 394 Centre, Princess Margaret Hospital, 500 Sherbourne St., Toronto, Ont.

*When I first came to this world*

*My hands were empty.*

*I used them as best I could*

*I did my thing*

*I let you do yours*

*I smoked a lot of grass*

*And I shot speed.*

*I was in love with my cousin Dee.*

*I shared my music with whomever liked it.*

*I love life*

*I've tried to make others love it too.*

*Now I'm leaving this world*

*My hands are still empty.*

*Ce n'est pas la longueur de la vie--*

*C'est l'intensité.*

